



# Different States of Parcel Information in California

Digital Land Records Information Workshop

**October 19, 2005** 

Malcolm Adkins Michael Baker Jr., Inc

CALIFORNIA GIS COUNCIL

#### **DLRI** Charter

- Define the problem created by <u>not coordinating the</u> <u>development</u> of parcel information.
- 2. Make policy recommendations to improve accessibility and integration of parcel formation to improve interoperability of local, state, and federal government in California.
- The California GIS Council has identified parcel data layer as being one of the basic GIS layers needed by all levels of government for effective communication within the individual government entities and across jurisdictions. Stakeholders agree that for effective data sharing to take place a data set(s) that adheres to agreed accuracy standards, formats, and descriptions (metadata) is essential.



### Workshop Purpose

The purpose of the workshop is to <u>identify potential</u> <u>solutions</u> to overcome challenges to participation in a statewide digital parcel database by all counties in California.

Additionally, the workshop seeks to <u>identify methods for</u> <u>standardization</u> of information and data distribution.

Solutions may come from expanding existing efforts such as the Standard Data Record (SDR) system.

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#### Statewide Parcel Database

- All counties available?
- All counties available from one source?
- All counties individual county-by-county?
- All counties stitched?
- All counties in their current format?
  - Layers, attributes, projection,
- All counties available in a common standard?
- All counties map virtually to a common standard?





### Parcel Availability

- Electronic Vector
  - GIS-based
    - Spatial / Geo-referenced
  - CAD-based
    - Non-Spatial Reference
- Non-Vector
  - Paper
  - Scanned paper



#### Source Parcel Data

- What was the original business purpose?
  - This implies the accuracy...
- When was it built?
- How was it built?
- How is it maintained?





# **Obtaining Parcels Today**

- One time acquisition/ purchase
- Licensing with updates
- Fees
  - No cost, Low cost, High cost
- Variety of agreement types
- Restrictions on use
- No liability for use







#### Statewide Dataset: Initial Build

#### **Initial Build**

- Inventory Availability
- Obtain Product
- Analyze Product
- Deploy Product
- Enhance Product
  - Correct, rubber sheet register, stitch

# Common specifications or translation model

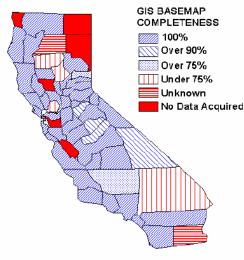
#### Is a GIS Parcel Basemap Available?

Each county was asked if they maintained a GIS parcel basemap. To accommodate agencies using CAD for mapping purposes, the qualifications for a GIS basemap are; the parcels are on a geographic coordinate system and the parcels can be related to attribute data, specifically the Assessor's roll.

Of the fifty-eight counties in California eighty-eight percent, or fifty-one counties, responded that they have a GIS parcel basemap available. Ten of these counties describe their

basemap as available but still in progress (some portion of the county is complete). The counties that did not have GIS indicated plans to implement GIS in the near term.

The level of basemap completion is variable. Thirty-eight of the counties report their basemap as completely mapped, four have ninety percent or more of their mapping completed, two others have seventy-five percent or more done and four counties reported their basemap completion as less than seventy-five percent. Eight counties did not report a percentage of completeness for their basemap.



#### Level of Completeness

100%	Over 90%	Over 75%	Under 75%	Unknown
40	4	2	4	2

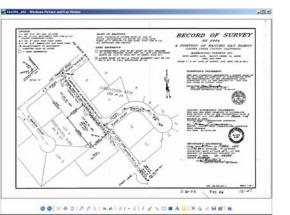


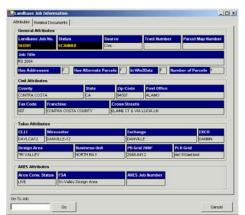
### Statewide Dataset: Sustain

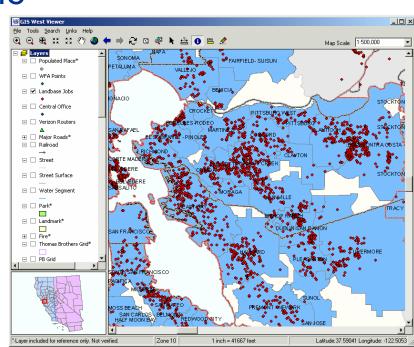
#### **Future Updates**

- Determine Frequency
- Receive, Log, Deploy
- Re-stitch into parcel fabric

# Common specifications or translation model







## Statewide Dataset: Deploy

- Infrastructure and Standardization
- Financial Implications



- Knowledge and Contacts
- Existing County Parcels
- Assessor Map Books
- Mapping Standards
- State Infrastructure
- Regional Collaboratives
- National Initiatives
- Deployment Experiences
- Previous Research
- Belief That This is Possible



California's Counties CSAC Advocacy

> CSAC Services Inside CSAC

FAQs

#### In The News

Monterey County Eyes Prop. 63 Funds

Ruling Says Delta Water Plan Flawed If Economy Slows, State

Could Face Severe Budget Crisis Bay Area

Cities, Counties to Pool Disaster Resources Identify Theft Cases Overwhelm Local Law

Solano County Logs One of its Cleanest Smog Years

More County News

#### A Look Back, A Look Forward

The 2005 legislative session officially ended with the Governor's October 9 deadline to act on measures sent to him by the Legislature. As CSAC reviews the final outcomes, it's clear that the principal victory for counties was avoiding any major legislative blows.

Of the 961 bills the Legislature sent to Governor Schwarzenegger in the last ten days of the legislative session, he vetoed 232 and signed 729, the lowest number of bills signed by any recent governor. Such statistics are not surprising, considering the current political climate in the state and the focus on the special election. We outline the Governor's actions on a number of measures of interest to counties under the subject matter areas that follow. The final scorecard for the legislative session has yet to be determined. however, as there are a number of unresolved issues that await the Governor and legislators when they return to work in January. Here's a

glimpse of what's to come in 2006. Read



Register Online Today! More Meeting Information

O.C. Health Officer Named to State Post

CSAC Indian Gaming Forum Filling Up Fast

Counties Call for Election Reimbursement





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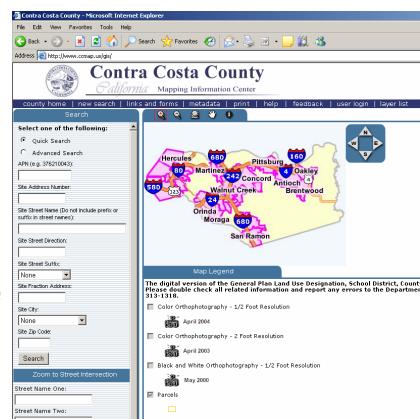
Conferencing View Cart



CA County Magazine

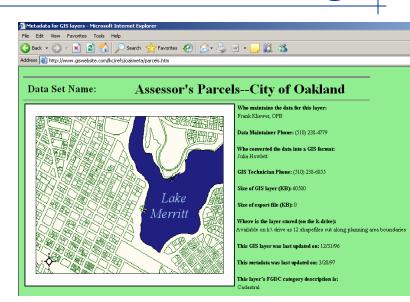


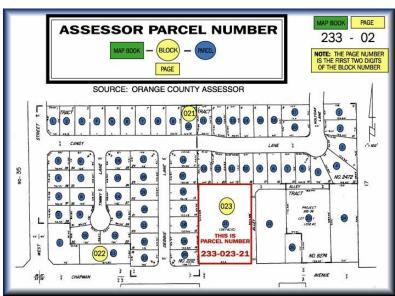
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Management & Hazard Mapping Symbols

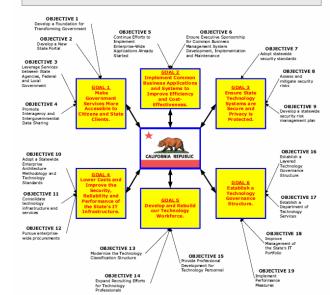


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#### CALIFORNIA IT STRATEGIC PLAN SUMMARY

Mission: Information technology support for the Executive Branch of California State Government will operate as a seamless enterprise, delivering consistent, cost-effective, reliable, accessible and secure services that satisfy the needs of its diverse public and private customers, including the People of California, its business communities and its public sector agencies.



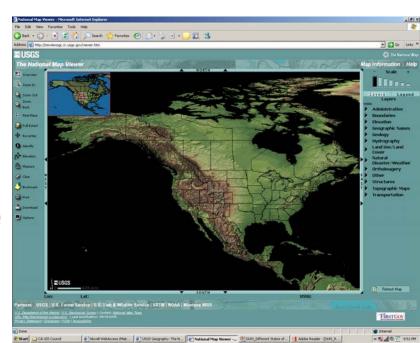


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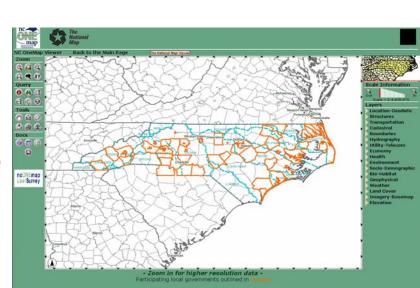


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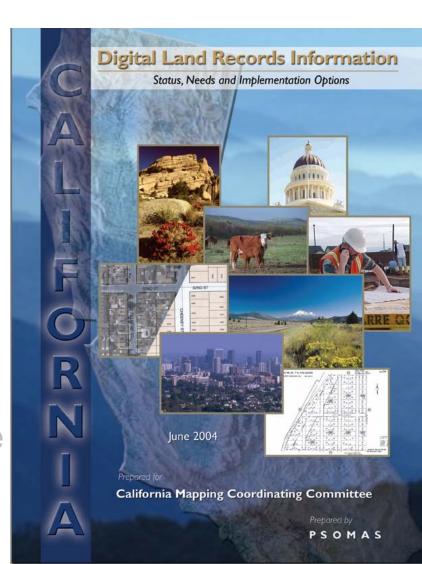


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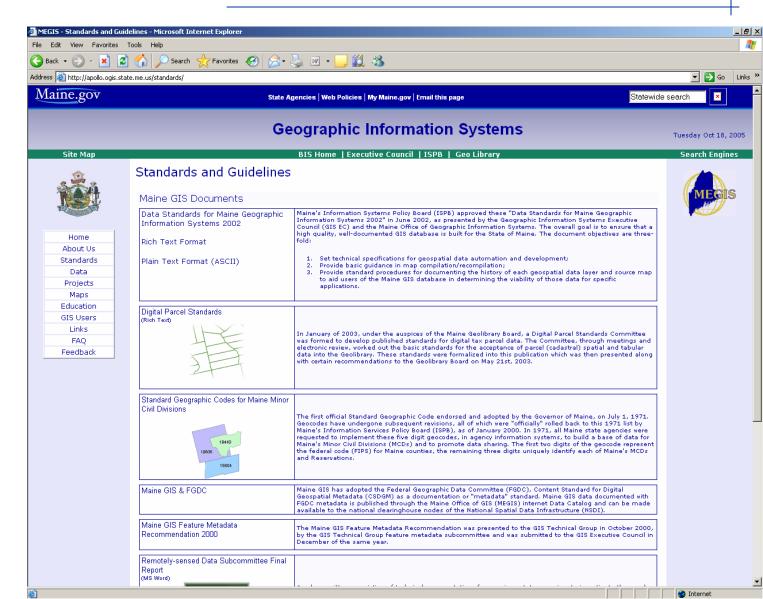


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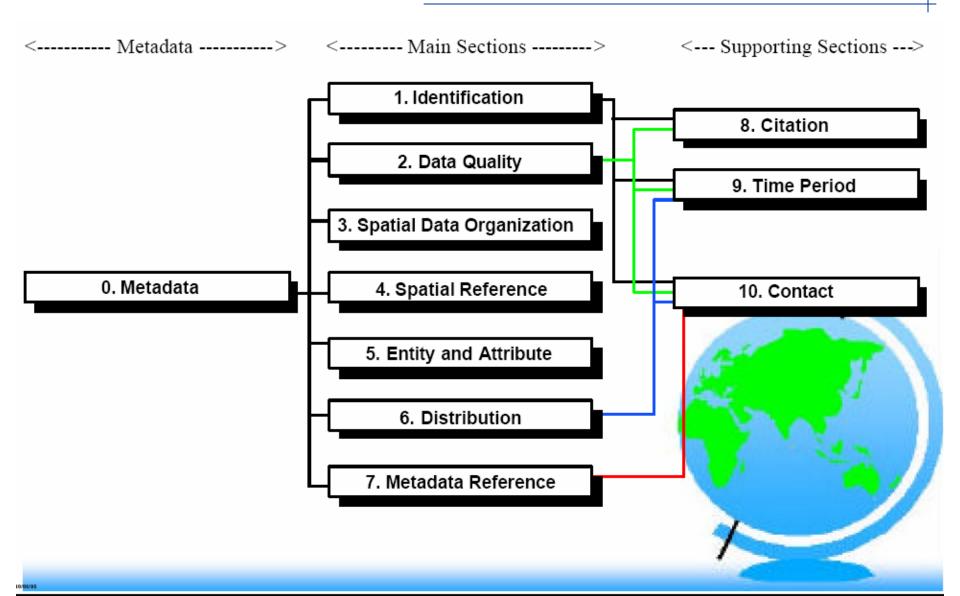


### **Existing Models: Communication**





### Existing Standards: FGDC





### Existing FGDC Metadata Model

#### Identification

Title? Area Covered? Themes? Currentness? Restrictions

#### **Data Quality**

Accuracy? Completeness? Logical Consistency? Lineage?

#### **Spatial Data Organization**

Indirect? Vector? Raster? Type of Elements? Number?

#### **Spatial Reference**

Projection? Grid System? Datum? Coordinate System?

#### **Entity and Attribute Information**

Features? Attributes? Attribute Values?

#### Distribution

Distributor? Formats? Media? Online? Price?

#### Metadata Reference

Metadata Currentness? Responsible Party?



# Existing Analysis: FGDC

#### **Identification Information**

- What is the name of the dataset?
- What is the subject or theme of the information included?
- What is the scale of the dataset?
- What are the attributes of the dataset?
- Where is the geographic location of the dataset?
- Who developed the dataset?
- Who provided the source material for the dataset?
- Who will publish the dataset?
- When were the features of the dataset identified?
- How are the features of the dataset depicted?
- Why was the data set created?
- Are there restrictions on accessing or using the data?
- Are external files available that are related to the dataset?

#### **Data Quality Information**

- How reliable are the data?
- What are its limitations or inconsistencies?
- What is the positional and attribute accuracy?
- Is the dataset complete?
- Were the consistency and content of the data verified?
- Where can the sources of the data be located?
- What processes were applied to these sources and by whom?

#### **Spatial Data Organization**

- What spatial data model was used to encode the spatial data?
- How many and what kind of spatial objects are included in the dataset?
- Are methods other than coordinates, such as street addresses used to encode locations?

#### **Spatial Reference**

- Are coordinate locations encoded using longitude and latitude?
- What map projections is used?
- What horizontal datum and/or vertical datum are used?
- What parameters should be used to convert the data to another coordinate system?

#### **Entity and Attribute Information**

- What geographic information (roads, houses, elevation, temperature, etc.) is described?
- How is this information coded?
- What do the codes mean?
- What source was used for defining the attributes or codes, i.e. Cowardin classification?

#### Distribution

- From whom can the data be obtained?
- · What formats are available?
- · What media are available?
- Are the data available online?
- What is the price of the data?

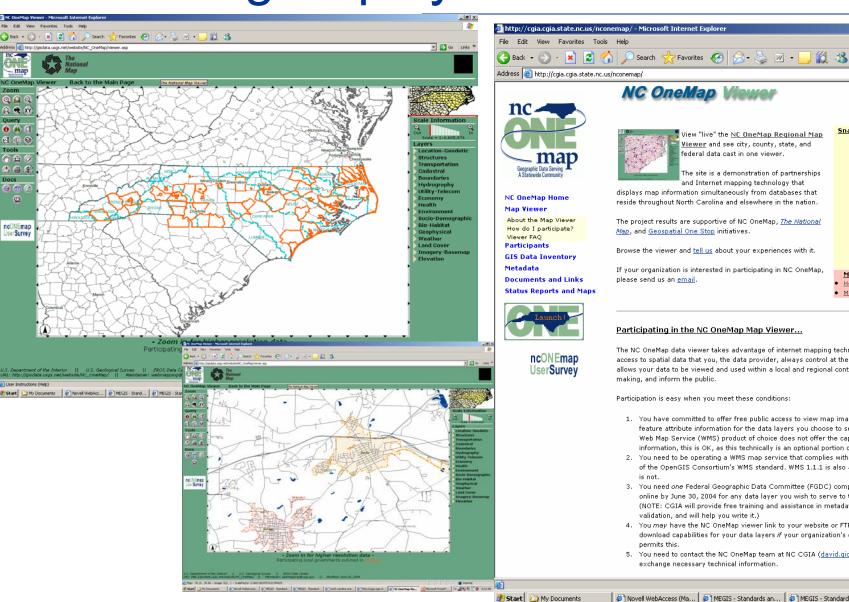
#### Metadata Reference

- When were the metadata compiled, and by whom?
- When was the metadata record created?
- Who is the responsible party?
- · When were the metadata last updated?

### Existing Deployment: NC OneMap

ncONEmap

**UserSurvey** 



#### NC OneMap Viewer

View "live" the NC OneMap Regional Map Viewer and see city, county, state, and federal data cast in one viewer.

The site is a demonstration of partnerships and Internet mapping technology that

displays map information simultaneously from databases that reside throughout North Carolina and elsewhere in the nation.

The project results are supportive of NC OneMap, The National Map, and Geospatial One Stop initiatives.

Browse the viewer and tell us about your experiences with it.

If your organization is interested in participating in NC OneMap, please send us an email.



Map viewer FAQ

#### Participating in the NC OneMap Map Viewer...

The NC OneMap data viewer takes advantage of internet mapping technology that allows quick access to spatial data that you, the data provider, always control at the source, Participation allows your data to be viewed and used within a local and regional context to aid decisionmaking, and inform the public.

Participation is easy when you meet these conditions:

- 1. You have committed to offer free public access to view map images and identify/view feature attribute information for the data layers you choose to serve. (NOTE: If your Web Map Service (WMS) product of choice does not offer the capability to guery feature information, this is OK, as this technically is an optional portion of the WMS standard.)
- 2. You need to be operating a WMS map service that complies with at least version 1.1.0 of the OpenGIS Consortium's WMS standard, WMS 1.1.1 is also acceptable, WMS 1.0.0
- 3. You need one Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) compliant metadata record online by June 30, 2004 for any data layer you wish to serve to the NC OneMap viewer. (NOTE: CGIA will provide free training and assistance in metadata creation and validation, and will help you write it.)
- 4. You may have the NC OneMap viewer link to your website or FTP site to allow free data download capabilities for your data layers if your organization's data access policy
- 5. You need to contact the NC OneMap team at NC CGIA (david.giordano@ncmail.net) to exchange necessary technical information.

Novell WebAccess (Ma...
MEGIS - Standards an...
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Malcolm Adkins
Michael Baker Jr., Inc

